

Letter from Mr. Lincoln.

ed in the West and done well, and had
ed or been killed in the army, after mak-
ing a will in favor of his brother,

When Abraham Lincoln took the chair of the Presidency of the United States, he promised in his last public utterance to "run the machine as he found it." Whether he has strictly kept his promise, those may doubt who choose to consider the subject. It is enough for us to know that whether "running his machine" in the pathway of his predecessors, or not, he has run it with a stern, inflexible purpose, a bold, steady hand, a vigilant, active eye, a sleepless energy, a frank spirit, and an eye single to his end—conquest—emancipation. He has called around him, in counsel, the ablest and most earnest men of his country. Where he lacked in individual ability, learning, experience or statesmanship, he has sought it, and has found it in the able men about him, whose assistance he has unhesitatingly accepted, whose powers he applies to the advancement of the cause he has undertaken. In the Cabinet and in the field he has consistently and fearlessly pressed on the search for men who could advance his cause, and has as unhesitatingly cut off all those who dogged it with weakness, timidity, ineffectuality or failure. Force, energy, brains, earnestness, he has collected around him in every department. Blackguard and buffoon as he is, he has pursued his end with an energy as unflinching as an Indian, and a singleness of purpose that might almost be called patriotic. If he were not an unscrupulous knave in his end, and a fanatic in his political views, he would undoubtedly command our respect as a ruler, so far as we are concerned. Abroad and at home, he has exercised alike the same ceaseless energy and circumspection. We turn our eyes to Richmond, and the contrast is appalling, sickening to the heart.

The Hero of Fort Fisher.

The hero of Fort Fisher, Brevet Major General Alfred H. Terry, by his brilliant achievement adds another name to the list of New England patriot sons. He is a native of Connecticut, having been born in the city of Hartford, Nov. 10th, 1827. He was educated at New Haven, studied law, and was admitted to practice at the bar of his native State in 1848, when barely twenty-one years of age. He was chosen clerk of the County Court, but resigned in 1860 for the purpose of making a European tour. He had long taken an active part in the militia organization of Connecticut, and devoted considerable attention to military studies. He was Colonel of the 2d Regiment of Connecticut militia at the time of the firing upon Fort Sumter. Fired with patriotic zeal, he hastened to the Capital of his State, and offered his services to the Governor. He was promptly commissioned as Colonel of the 3d Connecticut Regiment of three months' volunteers, which was one of the few mentioned as behaving particularly well at Bull Run.

At the expiration of his term of service he raised another regiment (the Seventh Connecticut.) As its commander, he did excellent service at Hilton Head, first under General Thomas W. Sherman, and subsequently under General Gillmore. At the capture of Fort Pulaski it so distinguished itself as to be selected as the permanent garrison of the fort.

In the month of March, 1862, Colonel Terry was promoted to be a Brigadier General of Volunteers, and for subsequent services in Florida, North Carolina and Virginia, he was made a Brevet Major General. His late exploit will secure for him lasting and honorable fame. To succeed in capturing a fortification just pronounced impregnable by as able and sagacious an engineer as General Godfrey Weitzel, is an achievement of which General Terry may well be proud.

WHO TAKE OUR PETROLEUM.—Petroleum is shipped to almost every commercial port in Europe. Great Britain is the largest consumer of the product—the export from New York either during the last year, being 6,275,000 gallons. France is next in importance, her import from New York having been 4,025,000 gallons, a large increase upon the receipts of 1862. The shipments to Antwerp have also been large, amounting to 4,140,000, against 2,692,000 gallons in 1862. Bremen has imported nearly one million gallons; Hamburg, 1,176,000, and Rotterdam 533,000 gallons. The shipments to Constantinople indicate a large growth in the demand in Russia, the export thither having increased from 88,000 gallons in 1862 to 400,000 in 1864. The exports to Genoa, Leghorn, Trieste, Lisbon, and Australia, are also of considerable importance.

RESISTANCE TO THE DRAFT.—About 100 of the Poles and Germans in the vicinity of Paris, Haron equally, Nish, united a few days since to resist the draft by armed force. The special provost-marshal and sheriff of the county arrested two of these men who lived alone in the woods, and were taking them along the road in a sleigh when they were met by twenty-five men armed with rifles, who demanded the prisoners. The sheriff had no alternative but to surrender them, and he did so, but on leaving three volleys were fired at them, fortunately without effect.

The exchange of prisoners is being conducted with great success on the James river, and within a few days several hundred of Union prisoners have arrived at Fortress Monroe. It is anticipated that the recent action of the U. S. Senate, directing that all rebel prisoners shall be hereafter placed under the control of released Union prisoners, will have the effect of hastening the exchange, so far as the rebel authorities are concerned. These men now most fear the threatened retaliation of the outraged Union authorities and people.

The Virginia volunteers and conscripts in Lee's army sought to leave the sacred soil to fight the "detestable Yankee." When a brigade of M. P. V.'s were recently ordered to march to the reinforcement of the garrison in Fort Fisher, the troops refused and mutinied, carrying their point and remaining in Virginia. This looks as if Virginia regards the rebellious war as being conducted solely for her benefit.

In 1860 there were 4,400,000 Roman Catholics in the United States. The increase is most remarkable. In 1808 there was but one Catholic in 680 Protestants; in 1820, one to 29; in 1840, one to 13; in 1850, one to 11; and in 1860, one to 7.



GETTYSBURG.

Tuesday Evening, Jan. 24, 1865.

Mr. Marshall, (H. R.), will accept our thanks for Legislative documents.

In the Senate, on Thursday, Mr. M. Sherry reported a bill relating to Sherill's fees in Adams county.

In the House, on Wednesday, Mr. McClure introduced a resolution instructing the Military Committee to inquire into the expediency of framing a general law to legalize to townships the bonuses which they have paid in excess of the amount which they were authorized to procure by taxation.

The Gettysburg National Bank has gone into operation. The Board of Directors and the officers of the Bank of Gettysburg have been continued. By a notice in our advertising columns, it will be seen that the Charter of the old Bank has been surrendered to the Commonwealth. The Bank of Gettysburg has been managed well for many years, and, as those who have controlled its operations hitherto are at work in the new arrangement, there is every reason to believe that it will be prosperous as heretofore.

A Crowd.

Our town was full of people on Friday and Saturday, occasioned by the Board of Enrollment being here to correct the enrollment. We understand that the lists of the several districts were considerably reduced by reason of removals, deaths, overage, in service, &c., but the exemptions for physical disability were comparatively few.

Lieut. Colonel Harry White, who was for a long time a prisoner in the Southern dungeons, and escaped therefrom, has been appointed Colonel of the 67th Regiment, P. V., by Gov. Curtin. He is a gallant soldier, and a man of talent. He was a member of the Senate of this State at the time of his capture. He delivered a thrilling lecture in the Hall of the House, at Harrisburg, on Wednesday evening last, in presence of the Heads of Departments and Members of the Legislature, and a large audience. He related the incidents connected with his capture, detention in the Southern dungeons, and the manner of his escape, having been hunted down by blood hounds, systematically starved, and treated with a brutality which would make a cannibal blush. It is said to be the most interesting and satisfactory lecture on the subject ever delivered in Harrisburg. He has left for the front to take command of his regiment.

Gazley's Pacific Monthly.

The prospectus of this new publication will be found in our paper to day. We have received the first number, and in typographical execution it is a beautiful magazine. In looking over its list of contributors we find some of the ablest literary talent in the country employed upon its articles. This magazine is intended to supply a great want in the Pacific States and Territories, to the development of the resources of which it will be chiefly devoted. It bids fair to be a formidable rival of the Atlantic Monthly, which has met with so much favor with the public. The inducements to subscribers and "getters up" of clubs, are very great. For these particulars the reader is referred to the prospectus. The subscription price to single subscribers is \$5.00, which is remarkably cheap, all things considered.

A Pictorial Double Number.

THE PICTORIAL JOURNAL and Life Illustrated, for January, appears with 32 quarto pages, and a beautiful illustrated cover. It contains Portraits of Tennyson, Silvanus, Sheridan, Cobb, Phillips, Susan Wesley—mother of John—an Indian Chief, Franz Muller, Miss Mugger, Miss Purty, the Princess of Wales—Florence Nightingale—a Group of Warriors—Hannibal, Julius Caesar, Pizarro, Cromwell, Charles XII., Frederick the Great, Scott, Wellington and Napoleon, with Ethnology, Phrenology, Physiology, and Psychology. No. 1, Vol. 41st. Published at 20 cents a number, or 2.00 a year, by Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, 389 Broadway New York.

SENATOR ELECTED.—The Kansas Legislature has elected Gen. Lane as United States Senator for six years from the 4th of March, by a vote of 83 to 17. Daniel S. Noxon, conservative republican, has been elected U. S. Senator from Minnesota, in place of Mr. Wilkinson, whose term expires on March 4th.

Joseph Burke, Jr., of McSherry's town, this county, on the 12th inst., shot a large Otter in a small stream on the premises of Samuel G. Snecinger, which measured four feet seven inches, and weighed 22 pounds. The Otter is becoming rare, and has always been highly valued because of the fineness of its fur.

William B. Gardner, Esq., as the Administrator, recently sold the farm of David Johnson, deceased, in Lantime tp., containing 54 acres and 41 perches, at \$35 25 per acre, cash. Cyrus Albert purchased.

Court Proceedings.
Court convened on Monday week, Judge Fisher, with his associates, Ziegler and Wierman, on the bench. The morning session was consumed in receiving the returns of the constables and other routine business. In the afternoon the business of the term commenced. The following cases were disposed of:

School Directors Conowago Township vs. John Busbey, sr., John Busbey, jr., and John Small. For money in hands of John Busbey, sr., as Treasurer of School Board. Verdict \$185.90 for Pliffs. Motion for a new trial.

Com. vs. Margaret Fulmount. Charge larceny. Deft. plead guilty. Sentenced to 10 days imprisonment and costs of prosecution.

Com. vs. John H. Culp. Charge burglary. Verdict not guilty.

Com. vs. Samuel Sadler. Charge selling liquor without license. Deft. plead guilty. Sentenced \$1 00 fine and costs of prosecution.

Com. vs. Sarah Arendt. Charge larceny—taking \$600, property of Catherine Chambers. Verdict not guilty.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Rev. W. F. Gottwalt came up for trial. A despatch having been received from Harrisburg, that the Legislature had changed the venue from Adams to Dauphin county, the case was continued. It will be tried at the April Term, in Harrisburg.

Commonwealth vs. George W. Rex—Charge, selling liquor to minors. Verdict not guilty.

Com. vs. George W. Rex. Charge, selling liquor on Sunday. Verdict not guilty. Commonwealth vs. George W. Myers—Charge, larceny of a mare, property of T. D. Carson. Verdict not guilty.

Commonwealth vs. David Andrews—Charge, rape, and assault and battery, with intent to commit a rape, on Betty Baker. Verdict guilty of assault and battery with intent to commit a rape. Defendant sent to House of Refuge at Philadelphia.

Commonwealth vs. James McSherry—Defendant directed to pay the costs.

Com. vs. James McSherry. Charge, assault and battery on John Johns. Verdict guilty. Court sentenced defendant to pay a fine of \$1 and costs of prosecution; and as he was a soldier in the 17th Penna. Cavalry, Co. C, the Court ordered the Sheriff, when fine and costs are paid, that he deliver him to Deputy Provost Marshal, James Rouzer.

Commonwealth vs. Sol. Dornan. Charge, assault and battery with intent to kill David McMillan. Verdict guilty. Motion for a new trial.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Henry Turrell, for shooting with intent to kill Peter Rodgers, was continued, on affidavit of defendant.

Sherman on the Move.

An official dispatch from Secretary Stanton, whilst at Fortress Monroe, to the President, announces the resumption of General Sherman's movements. Last Saturday the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps under the command of General Howard, were transferred from Savannah to Beaufort, and moved out from that point upon the line of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, at Pocomulo, the rebels abandoning their strong works in that vicinity. The army is thus placed within thirty miles of Beaufort, and within fifty miles of Charleston.

Gen. Grant, in a recent communication, thus refers to Gen. Sherman: "The world's history gives no record of his superior, and but few equals." To this sentiment we may justly add, that the world never witnessed in any military chieftain more of the elements of generous candor and unselfish appreciation of the good qualities of those by whom he is surrounded, and who are necessarily his competitors for fame, than are daily exhibited by Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant. His justice is as inflexible as his valor is invincible.

NEW FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.—New three cents fractional currency have just been issued. On the face, in the center, is a steel engraving of General Washington, under the words "three cents." In the upper corner is the figure "3" under "E Pluribus Unum." In the lower corner, back of flowers, they bear the value of the note. On the opposite side, in a field of green, is the figure "3," under "III," in each corner.

MORE LARGE INCOMES.—The New York papers continue to publish the list of annual incomes. William B. Astor is put down at \$838,525, James Brown at \$561,500, Le Grand Lockwood \$512,000, Samuel Lord \$177,529, Peter Lorillard \$289,008. There are an abundance of poor fellows who are compelled to get along on \$50,000 to \$100,000 and upwards.

BURNED TO DEATH.—A daughter of Silas Black, Esq., of West Alexandria, Pa., was burned to death on Tuesday morning. The family had just risen and Mr. Black having stirred up the fire went into the kitchen, leaving his daughter sitting in a chair tying her shoes. He returned in a few moments and found her lying with her face, breast and arms in the fire and burned to a crisp. She was about 16 years of age and in delicate health, and is supposed to have fainted.—*Wheeling Intell.*

A FEARFUL LEAP.—Gustav Adolph Vorytman, charged with receiving a receipt of the Prussian Government for sixteen thousand dollars (and upon which he received that amount of money), was recently arrested at Chicago, and taken to New York, via the Pennsylvania Railroad. A day or two ago, as the train was in the vicinity of Huntington, and running at the rate of twenty miles an hour, Vorytman expressed a determination to kill himself, and jumped from the car. He was very seriously injured, but not killed, and is now in the hands of the authorities at New York.

The Roanoke river is said to be full of torpedoes from Jamestown up to Rainbow bluff. Over 100 torpedoes have been taken from the river already.

The Desolation of War.
A correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, writing from Gen. Grant's army, gives the following picture of the havoc of war. Speaking of the country around Petersburg, he says:

Those who saw these lands when they first became the theatre of active operations, would now have difficulty in recognizing a single field. The houses are nearly all still remaining, but every other trace of the old inhabitants has disappeared. A large portion of the section we occupy was densely wooded with pine when we came; it has now become a question whether there is wood enough in the army lines to fuel much longer, so nearly have the forests disappeared.

And not an iota of this destruction is the work of wantonness. It is the inevitable result of the army remaining in the same camps for a few weeks. Fences are now cut generally, from the first hour of occupation, as they are in the way of the evolutions of troops, and a battle strip them as completely from the face of the country as though they had never been. The forests are consumed only because the army must have wood to burn and timber to build quarters. The fields are cut up into roads because the means of communication between the different parts of the army must be numerous to facilitate the distribution of rations, and its concentration in case of attack at any point. Nobody tramples a field, cuts down a tree, or tears up a fence, simply to destroy, but because the seeming destruction conduces to the comfort or convenience, or both, of the army.

ANOTHER RUMORED RAID.—The Montreal correspondent of the New York Tribune, who professes to have superior facilities for obtaining information, states that as soon as the St. Albans raiders are released, another raid will be attempted by rebels from Canada. He says:

The plan comprehends nothing less than the capture of the Clinton State prison at Dannemora, a descent on the village of Plattsburg, and a grand raid in New England. At the prison, the machine shops, rolling mill, foundry, &c., are to be destroyed, and the convicts released, most of whom, it is believed, will readily accompany the raiders to Plattsburg. At the latter place the extensive barracks belonging to the government are to be destroyed, the custom-house, postoffice and banks plundered, and the entire town given up to pillage and conflagration. And all this "as a mild retaliation for the outrages committed by Hunter, Burbridge, Sheridan and others."

But this work is not to be done alone by rebels in Canada. A considerable number of the "chivalry" have been detached from their regiments by the rebel War Department to assist in the work of plunder, murder and devastation.

FROM THE WEST.—It is stated that the leaders of the rebel army in Arkansas design to abandon that State entirely. They are said to be concentrating their troops at Camden for the purpose of moving southward into Louisiana or Texas. Even the rebel citizens of Arkansas not in the army have been ordered by Magruder to remove to the south side of Red river. Guerrilla gangs, however, still infest the northern section of the State. Two detachments of national troops recently went from Rolla and Pilot Knob, Missouri, into the northern and northeastern parts of Arkansas, for the purpose of hunting up these marauders. They came upon and broke up several of the gangs, and killed and captured a number of the members of them. The statement is reiterated that President Lincoln will revoke the orders of Generals Canby and Reynolds for the evacuation of Fort Smith by the national garrison.

INTERNAL REVENUE IN NEW YORK CITY.—The accounts of the collectors of internal revenue in New York, show the total receipts since September, 1862, to have been near 20,000,000. The Fourth district, for example, comprising the 3rd, 5th, 6th and 8th wards, yields \$9,362,652. In the fifth district, comprising the 7th, 10th, 13th, and 14th wards, the amount is \$1,665,958. In the 6th district, the taxes collected to January 1st amount to \$1,421,827. About two thirds of the war income tax of the district is paid by citizens of the 15th ward. Three persons pay taxes on an income of over five hundred thousand dollars; one for \$339,525; one \$680,727, and one for \$12,000. These districts afford a fair sample of the whole.—*Journal of Commerce.*

A WARM RECEPTION.—A Washington

despatch says: Mr. Blair is remarkably reticent about the conversation which he had with Jeff. Davis, although he says that when Mrs. Davis greeted him she threw her arms around him and kissed him, which shows that the "Lady Virginia" was glad to meet an old Washington acquaintance. That the arch rebel would be delighted to send to Washington or to receive in Richmond, Commissioners to make an amicable settlement of our present difficulties, no one can doubt; but the question then would arise—how are the difficulties to be settled?

Admiral Porter, in a despatch to the Navy Department, says that he was in the Malakoff Fort a few days after its surrender to the French and English during the Russian war, which they had besieged for many months, and he gives it as his opinion that it will not compare, either in size or strength, with Fort Fisher. The Admiral details the results of our recent victory and says our gunboats are now in Cape Fear river, and Wilmington is hermetically sealed against blockade running.

Oil has been found in Fayette Co., Pa., and wells sunk to a depth of eighty feet, are now flowing a splendid quality of the greasy fluid. The oil fever is raging in Cambria county, where several companies have been organized to bore for oil.

Washington, Jan. 19.—It is pretty generally believed to night that Francis Blair, Sr., has gone to Richmond to tender to Jefferson Davis permission for commissioners to come to Washington to form a basis for peace negotiations.

General Ord, who succeeds Gen. Butler in the Army of the James, is a native of Maryland, and a graduate of West Point, where he was a classmate of Gen. Halleck. His residence is Carlisle, Pa.

WAR NEWS OF THE WEEK.

PARTICULARS OF THE ASSAULT.

The Capture of Fort Fisher!
Scarcely any news could be more acceptable to the American people, unless it were the occupation of Charleston or Richmond, than the official despatches which announce the capture of Fort Fisher, and the closing up of the port of Wilmington, through which nine tenths of the British and Rebel blockade running has been transacted, and out of which the Tallahassee, Chickamauga and other pirates have sailed to prey upon our commerce. Indeed, the necessity of Wilmington to the Rebels cannot be overestimated, and its capture in connection with the development of the campaigns now in progress, or soon to be initiated, is of the very highest importance. Wilmington in our hands—and Fort Fisher is the ready key to its possession—will give us a needed and most desirable link in the chain connecting Grant before Richmond with Sherman at Charleston. It also releases a large and efficient fleet from blockade duty, and will give us our powerful iron clad squadron for service elsewhere.

The official despatches, supplemented by a graphic description of the bombardment and the progress of the fight down to Saturday at noon, present one of the grandest and most stirring scenes of the war. The Army and Navy acted in perfect concert in the operations that resulted in this splendid success. The fleet and the army transports sailed together from Beaufort and arrived at the scene of operations on Friday. The troops were promptly landed without opposition from the enemy. Friday and Saturday were occupied in the bombardment of the Fort, the Navy being unprecedently heavy, very accurate and greatly damaging to the Rebel works. On Sunday, the assault was made. In this also the Navy assisted, Admiral Porter having landed two thousand seamen and marines, with orders to "board the fort in a seamanship way" on its sea face. The troops commanded by General A. H. Terry, consisted of the same division which participated in Butler's *forerunner*, strengthened by an additional brigade. The assault commenced at half past three o'clock on Sunday afternoon, after a preliminary bombardment by the fleet, but full possession of the works was not obtained until 10 P. M. The fight was desperate and sanguinary, and the fort found to be fully as strong as General Weitzel and Butler reported, though the result proved that it could be taken by an assault. Our losses were heavy, especially in officers. The commanders of the three leading brigades, Gen. Curtis and Colonels Pennibaker and Bell were wounded, and the navy has to regret the loss of two gallant young officers, Lieutenants Preston and Porter, both killed. The garrison fled back to the extreme end of Federal Point, where they were captured. All the works south of Fort Fisher were also captured. We captured from twelve to twenty five hundred prisoners, and from forty to seventy guns. The latest despatches give the highest figures. Among the prisoners are General Whiting and Colonel Lamb, both wounded.

The capture of Fort Fisher and the other works on Federal Point will give our fleet unobstructed entrance into Cape Fear River, into which they have no doubt penetrated before this. About two miles south from Fort Fisher, on Zeke's Island, which forms the southern shore of New Inlet, is another battery of some strength. It is, however, entirely isolated, and if the garrison did not escape before our gunboats entered the river they will have to surrender. The southern and old entrance into the river, nine miles south of Fort Fisher, is defended by Fort Caswell. Our possession of New Inlet renders it useless to the Rebels, and if not evacuated it will speedily be captured. It is an old brick fort and would be knocked into ruins in a few hours by our monitors.

The Richmond paper of Tuesday publishes General Bragg's official despatch announcing the fall of Fort Fisher. The Whig says its capture is equivalent to the closing of the port of Wilmington and the suppression of blockade running, and that it had occasioned "a sensation of profound regret."

The magnitude of the victory gained increases with the additional accounts received. Since writing the above we have just received a special despatch from our correspondent, C. C. F., who has reached Fortress Monroe. The garrison on Zeke's Island surrendered on Monday morning.

We have captured altogether over two thousand prisoners and seventy-two guns. Our gunboats went up the river on Monday morning. The Rebel pirates Chickamauga and Tallahassee, which took part in the fight, were driven up the river. Our loss in the Army and Navy is about nine hundred killed and wounded. The Rebel loss was about five hundred. The magazine in Fort Fisher exploded accidentally on Monday morning, killing and wounding two hundred of our men.—*Baltimore American of Wednesday.*

[OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.]

WAR DEPARTMENT.

January 17, 10 10 A. M., 1865.

Maj. Gen. Jno. A. Dix, New York:

The following despatches have just been received at this department:

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES.

ON FEDERAL POINT, N. C. Jan. 15, 1865.

(Via Fort Monroe, January 17.)

Brig. Gen. J. A. Rawlins, Chief of Staff:

GENERAL.—I have the honor to report that Fort Fisher was carried by assault this afternoon and evening by General Ames' Division and the Second Brigade of the First Division of the Twenty-fourth Army Corps, gallantly aided by a battalion of marines and seamen from the navy. The assault was preceded by a heavy bombardment from the fleet, and was made at 3 30 P. M., when the First Brigade (General Curtis), of General Ames' Division, effected a lodgment upon the parapet, but full possession of the work was not obtained until 10 P. M. The behavior of both officers and men was most admirable.

All the works south of Fort Fisher are now occupied by our troops. We have no less than 1,200 prisoners, including General Whiting and Col. Lamb, the Commandant of the Fort.

I regret to say that our loss is severe, especially in officers. I am not yet able to form any estimate of the number of our casualties.

(Signed.) A. H. Terry, Brevet Major General Comd'g Expedition.

FORT FISHER, January 16, 2 A. M.

Hon. C. A. Dana, Asst. Secretary of War:

After a careful reconnaissance on the 14th it was decided to risk an assault on Fort Fisher—General Paine's Division with Col. Abbott's Brigade to hold our line already strung across the peninsula, and facing Wilmington, against Hoke's Rebel force, while General Ames' Division should assault on the west end of the land front, and four hundred marines and sixteen hundred sailors on the east end.

After three hours of heavy duty, the assault was made at 3 P. M. on the 15th. General Curtis' Brigade led, and as soon as it got on the west end of the land front was followed by Pennibaker's and the latter by Bell's Brigade. After desperate fighting, gaining foot by foot, and severe loss, at 5 P. M. we had possession of about half the land front. General Abbott's Brigade was then taken from our line facing Wilmington and put into Fort Fisher.

On pushing it forward at 10 P. M., it took the rest of the work with little resistance, the garrison falling back to the extreme point of the peninsula, where they were followed and captured, amongst them General Whiting and Colonel Lamb, both wounded.

I think we have quite 1,000 prisoners. I hope our own loss may not exceed 500, but it is impossible to judge in the night. Among the wounded are the commanders of the three leading brigades, Gen. Curtis being wounded, not severely; but Col. Pennibaker and Bell dangerously.

The land front was a formidable one, the parapet, in places, being fifty or twenty feet high, but the men went at it nobly, under a severe fire. The marines and sailors went up gallantly, but the musketry fire from the east end of the land front was so severe that they did not succeed in entering the work. The navy fire on the work, judging from the holes, must have been terrific. Many of the guns were injured. How many there were on the point I cannot say—perhaps thirty or forty.

(Signed.) C. B. CONROCK,

Lt. Col. A. D. C. and Chief of Engineers.

Another despatch estimates the number of prisoners captured at 2,300, and the number of guns at 72.

General Grant telegraphs to this Department that in honor of this great triumph, achieved by the united valor of the army and navy, he has ordered a salute of one hundred guns to be fired by each of the armies operating against Richmond.

C. A. DANA,

Asst. Secretary of War.

The Capture of Fort Fisher.

INTERESTING DETAILS.

The steamship Santiago de Cuba has arrived at Fortress Monroe from Fort Fisher, having left there on Monday. The special correspondent of the American gives some interesting details of the assault and matters connected therewith. He says:

The storming of the fort by the military and the naval brigade was a most bloody affair, and it may be doubted whether there has been anything equal to it for persistent assault and stubborn resistance. The land assault was made on the fort at 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, and a lodgment effected on its west angle by the military. The assault on the north by the naval brigade was repulsed with fearful slaughter, but it served as an important diversion, enabling the military to obtain their foothold.

Our gunboats have to day sailed up the Cape Fear river, driving before them the pirates Chickamauga and Tallahassee, effectually closing it to rebel blockade running, and stopping the only channel the rebels had left for importation of munitions of war and the export of cotton to pay for them.

General Terry brought with him the same troops who had been humbled and mortified by General Butler, and the hearty cheers which they last night gave for their commanding officer and Admiral Porter, and groans for General Butler, evinced the feeling with which they entered upon the task assigned them by Gen. Grant.

The charge of the naval brigade at 3 P. M. on Sunday is thus described:

The sailors were in three divisions, under the command of Lieutenant Commander Cushman, Lieut. Asst. Selfridge and Lieutenant Parker, whilst the marines were commanded by Captain Dawson, of the Marine Corps.

The sailors and marines on reaching a point three quarters of a mile from the fort were opened upon with grape and canister, from two of the embrasures, whilst the main portion of the garrison appeared on the parapets with muskets and rifles, and mowed down our men. The rebel gunboats Chickamauga and Tallahassee were also shelling them from the Cape Fear river. The first division coming up last, could not get into the ditch, and consequently had no cover or protection. They were thus compelled to order a retreat, and a large portion of the other divisions obeyed the order, leaving only about two hundred under cover. They were still under this tremendous fire as they retreated, and their bodies were left strewn along the beach, together with many of the wounded the rebel sharpshooters afterwards amused themselves by firing at these unfortunate creatures. They also killed a number of the wounded in this way who fell near the ditch.

Those who remained under cover behind the palisades, about two hundred in number, burrowed into the sand, and thus protected themselves from the volleys that were constantly poured into them. Among these were Wing Captain Breze, Lieut. Parquhar, of the Santiago, and others, who made their escape after dark.

The losses of the naval brigade were not less than two hundred and fifty killed and wounded. Flag Lieutenant Saml. W. Preston and Lieut. Benjamin H. Porter, commander of the Malvern, were both shot dead, the former by a ball through the groin, and the latter by a ball entering the right breast. They both died in the trench, and their bodies were not recovered until after the fort fell, when they were brought to the flagship. Assistant Surgeon William Longshaw, Jr., of the Minnesota, who volunteered to accompany the assaulting party, persisting in exposing himself to relieve the necessities of his wounded comrades, was shot down and died in the trenches.

The number of officers wounded is unprecedented. Lieutenant Wallace, of the Marine Corps, from on board the Suesque-

hanna, received a shot in the thigh, causing a compound fracture; Lieutenant Cushman, of the Wabash, wound in the leg; Lieut. Com. Allard, of the Tuenarou, wounded in arm; Ensign Harris, of the Powhatan, wound in leg; Ensign Evans, of the Powhatan, both legs wounded; Lieut. Com. Lamsden, of the Gettysburg, slight wound in the arm; Capt. Dawson, who commanded the marines, was also slightly wounded; Arthur P. Aldrich, master's mate, Tazara, right thigh and back; L. K. Chester, acting ensign, from Fontenue, right thigh; John P. Merry, acting ensign of Osceola, both thighs; Joseph M. Simms, master's mate of Minnesota, right thigh. These are only a portion of the wounded officers.

Of the attack by the army on the west side he gives the following account on the authority of Master's Mate Kempton, who acted as aid to Gen. Curtis:

The assaulting party advanced while the garrison were repelling the naval assault, and had succeeded—by suddenly capturing the guard of thirty men at the salient point, mounting two howitzers banded with grape, and shooting down and driving back the sharpshooters on the parapets—in gaining an entrance and a footing on three of the rounds before the general attention of the garrison was directed to them. Their supports rushed on as soon as the flag was raised, and then commenced one of the severest combats that the war has furnished for the possession of a fort. It appeared to have been constructed especially for such a contest as was now progressing, and each of the seventeen rounds were successively fought for and struggled over with desperate perseverance and bravery, both by the assaulting party and the garrison.

Mound No. 1 wound was captured, until nine of the seventeen were in our possession. At 9 o'clock at night, when General Curtis, who led the assaulting party, determined to make one more charge on the enemy, and if that failed, to hold on to the half that was in his possession till the morning. Just as he was about to make the charge a white flag was raised by the garrison, and possession given of the entire works. The prisoners were at once placed in the bomb-proofs and